(c) whether guidelines for employees in various chemical units have also been laid down by Government; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. ANJAIAH): (a) to (d). In the wake of Bhopal accident, various aspects and measures to be adopted to ensure safety and health of workers were considered in the meetings of Labour Secretaries and Labour Ministers of State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. On the basis of general consensus reached herein, a National Programme for Coordinated Action Plan for control of hazards and protection of occupational health and safety of workers in dangerous manufacturing processes has been drawn up. This action plan provides for specific and coordinated action to be taken by Central Government, State Governments, Employers and Worker Organisations. The National Action Plan has been forwarded to those agencies for initiating immediate action.

Recommendations of the Second Press Commission

1628. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the main recommendations made by Second Press Commission about Official Secrets Act which are still under consideration; and

(b) the time by when a final decision thereon is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): (a) The Second Press Commission's main recommendations regardnig the Official Secrets Act are as follows:—

Section 5 of the Official Secrets Act 1923 may be repealed and substituted by other provisions suited to meet the paramount need of national security and other vital interests of the States as well as the right of the people to know the affairs of the State affecting them. It is essential in our view to restrict the operation of Section 5 by prescribing the types of information which need protection from disclosure. These types or categories will necessarily be broad, but primarily it will be the task of the executive to determine whether a document falls under any of the specified categories. In this respect we think that the provisions of part-II of the British Freedom of Information Bill may be adopted with appropriate modifications and changes. The other provisions in the Official Secrets Act may be carefully examined by an expert body to see which of them deserve modification and thereafter those provisions could also be incorporated in the new legislation proposed.

(b) It shall take quite some time before a final decision on these recommendations is taken.

Imported edible oils supplied at subsidised rates

1629. SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that vanaspati manufacturers are using 60 per cent of imported oils supplied to them at subsidised rates;

(b) whether the imports of edible oils could be cut down substantially of using indigenous vegetable olis instead;

(c) whether with the use of indigenous oils, by vanaspati manufacturers the prices of vanaspati could be brought down benefiting millions; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government for using more indigenous vegetable oils?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Imported edible oil to the extent of 60 per cent of their requirement is being currently allotted to the vanaspati industry. This does not involve any subsidy presently.

(b) The import of edible oils during January-June, 1985 was substantially lower than the corresponding period of 1984. The allocation of imported oils to vanaspati industry has been reduced significantly since the beginning of March, 1985.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In addition to lower imports than last year permission has been given to the vanaspati industry to use upto 10 per cent solvent extracted mustard/rapeseed oil since 1-6-1985.

Non-Fruit products under FPO

1630. SHRI SURESH KALMADI:
SHRI DHARAM CHANDER PRASHANT:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) when aerated waters and other synthetic soft drinks (no fruit stuff) were brought under the purview of the Fruit Product Order;

(b) the reasons for bringing non-fruit products under the purview of FPO when the name of FPO itself is explicit in stating FRUIT; and

(c) on what grounds FPO specifications are different from PFA and to what extent it has proved useful?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) These products were brought under the purview of the Fruit Products Order, 19.55 in October, 1972.

(b) The underlying consideration was that since these products competed with fruit products, their quality and marketing publicity should be suitably regulated under the Order.

(c) The Fruit Products Order lays down detailed specifications on different aspects bearing on the quality of the products covered by it and thereby supplements the regulatory control exercised under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

Laksar Sugar Mill in Uttar Pradesh

1631. SHRI RAMANAND YADAV: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the custodian of the Laksar Sugar Mill in district Saharanpur (UP) had purchased firewood for the sugar mill boiler of the value of Rs. 75 lakh for one season;

(b) what is the crushing capacity of the sugar mill per day;

(c) whether it is a fact that the factory is running under heavy loss every year;

(d) whether the accounts of the mill have been audited;

(e) if the answer to parts (a), (b) and (c) above be in affirmative, and part (d) in negative what steps Government have taken to improve the working of the mill;

(f) what is the normal annual requirement of firewood of this factory to start crushing of sugarcane; and

(g) what are the reasons for not auditing the accounts of the mill for the years 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The licensed cane crushing capacity of the mill is 1800 tonnes cane per day.

(c) The factory is incurring losses because of under utilisation of capacity, the plant and machinery being